

Application No. 09/690,437

Docket No. CTX-170RCE

**REMARKS**

Claims 1-8 were presented for examination and claims 1-8 stand rejected. In the current amendment, claims 1 and 5 have been amended. Support for the amended claims can be found on page 9, line 3 to page 10, line 2; Figure 4; and throughout the remainder of the specification. No new matter has been introduced. Upon entry of the current amendment, claims 1-8 will be presented for examination, of which claims 1 and 5 are independent. Applicants submit that claims 1-8 are in condition for allowance.

Applicants are separately submitting a Third Supplemental Information Disclosure Statement concurrently herewith via facsimile and enclose herein a courtesy copy of the SB/08 Form for the Examiner.

The following comments address all stated grounds of rejection. Applicants respectfully traverse all rejections and urge the Examiner to pass the claims to allowance in view of the remarks set forth below.

**CLAIM REJECTIONS UNDER 35 U.S.C. §102****I. Claims 1-2 and 5-6 Stand Rejected Under 35 U.S.C. §102**

Claims 1-2 and 5-6 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,295,551 to Roberts et al. ("Roberts"). Claims 1 and 5 are amended independent claims. Claim 2 depends on and incorporates all the patentable subject matter of independent claim 1, as amended. Claim 6 depends on and incorporates all the patentable subject matter of independent claim 5, as amended. Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection and submit that Roberts fails to disclose each and every element recited in claims 1-2 and 5-6, as amended.

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A. Independent Claims 1 and 5 Patentably Distinguished over Roberts

A claim is anticipated only if each and every element as set forth in the claim is found, either expressly or inherently described, in a single prior art reference. Amended independent claims 1 and 5 are directed towards an apparatus and method claim respectively. These independent claims recite opening a first transport layer connection between a first client and an interface unit, opening a second transport layer connection between the interface unit and a server, and allowing the first client to access information on the server via the second connection. These claims further recite opening a third transport layer connection between a second client and the interface unit, and allowing the second client to access information on the server via the second connection without waiting for the first client to disconnect.

Roberts does not disclose opening a first transport layer connection between a first client and an interface unit, opening a second transport layer connection between the interface unit and a server, and allowing the first client to access information on the server via the second connection. Roberts merely describes that a first client establishes a network connection to a server via a network (see column 3, lines 31-36, Roberts). Roberts neither discloses, teaches nor suggests anything other than establishment of a traditional network connection, which has only a single transport layer connection. As such, Roberts does not provide access to a server by a client via two transport layer connections as in the claimed invention.

Moreover, Roberts does not disclose the claimed feature of allowing the second client to access information on the server via the second transport layer connection, which is also used by the first client to access information on the server. Rather, the second client of Roberts establishes a connection with the server separate and distinct from the connection established by the first client of Roberts with the server. Although the server's physical layer connectivity to

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the network in Roberts may be traversed by both the transport layer connections of the user computer and second computer, the user computer's transport layer connection to the server via the network is separate and distinct from the second computer's transport layer connection to the server via the network. Roberts does not describe any mechanism by which a second client accesses the server via one of the two transport layer connections used by a first client to access the server. Thus, Roberts fails to disclose allowing the second client to access information on the server via the second connection, which is also used by the first client to access information on the server.

For at least the above discussed reasons, Roberts fails to disclose each and every feature of independent claims 1 and 5. Claim 2 depends on and incorporates all the patentable subject matter of independent claim 1, and claim 6 depends on and incorporates all the patentable limitations of independent claim 5. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request the Examiner to reconsider and withdraw the rejection of claims 1-2 and 5-6 under 35 U.S.C. §102.

### **CLAIM REJECTIONS UNDER 35 U.S.C. §103**

#### **II. Claims Rejected Under 35 U.S.C. §103**

Claims 1-8 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 as unpatentable over to U.S. Patent No. 6,085,247 to Parsons Jr. et al. ("Parsons") in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,964,836 to Rowe et al. ("Rowe"). Claims 1 and 5 are amended independent claims. Claim 2-4 depend on and incorporate all the patentable subject matter of independent claim 1, as amended. Claims 6-8 depend on and incorporate all the patentable subject matter of independent claim 5, as amended. Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection and submit that Parsons in view of Rowe fails to teach or suggest each and every element recited in claims 1-8, as amended.

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A. Independent Claims 1 and 5 Patentably Distinguished over Parsons in view of Rowe

To establish *prima facie* obviousness of a claimed invention, all the claim limitations must be taught or suggested by the prior art. As discussed above, amended independent claims 1 and 5 recite opening a first transport layer connection between a first client and an interface unit, opening a second transport layer connection between the interface unit and a server, and allowing the first client to access information on the server via the second connection. These claims further recite opening a third transport layer connection between a second client and the interface unit, and allowing the second client to access information on the server via the second connection without waiting for the first client to disconnect.

Parsons in view of Rowe does not teach or suggest opening a first transport layer connection between a first client and an interface unit, opening a second transport layer connection between the interface unit and a server, and allowing the first client to access information on the server via the second connection. Instead of using two transport layer connections for a client to access the server, Parsons describes a single transport layer connection from the client to the server. Furthermore, Parsons does not teach or suggest allowing the second client to access information on the server via the second transport layer connection, which is also used by the first client to access information on the server. Although Parsons describes the user connecting to the server from a second client and the server re-associating the user to a previous session from a first client of the user, the second client of the user is connected to the server via a transport layer connection separate and distinct from the first client's transport layer connection to the server. Since Parsons uses a single transport layer connection between each client and server, the second client does not access the server via the same transport layer connection of a

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first client. Parsons does not describe any mechanism by which a second client accesses the server via one of the two transport layer connections used by a first client to access the server. Thus, Parsons fails to teach or suggest teach or suggest opening a first transport layer connection between a first client and an interface unit, opening a second transport layer connection between the interface unit and a server, and allowing the first client to access information on the server via the second connection.

The Examiner cites Rowe in the Office Action only to suggest one ordinarily skilled in the art might modify Parsons to allow the second client to access information on the server without waiting for the first client to disconnect. However, as with Parsons, Rowe does not teach or suggest allowing the second client to access information on the server via the second transport layer connection. Rowe does not describe any mechanism by which a second client accesses the server via one of the two transport layer connections used by a first client to access the server. Therefore, Parsons in view of Rowe fails to teach or suggest each and every feature of the claimed invention.

Because Parsons in view of Rowe fails to detract from the patentability of the claimed invention, Applicants submit independent claims 1 and 5 are patentable and in condition for allowance. Claims 2-4 depend on and incorporate all the patentable limitations of claim 1, and claims 6-8 depend on and incorporate all the patentable limitations of claim 5. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request the Examiner to reconsider and withdraw the rejection of claims 1-8 under 35 U.S.C. §103.

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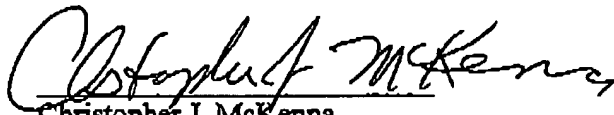
**CONCLUSION**

In light of the aforementioned arguments, Applicants contend that each of the Examiners rejections has been adequately addressed and all of the pending claims are in condition for allowance. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request reconsideration, withdrawal of all grounds of rejection, and allowance of all of the pending claims.

Should the Examiner feel that a telephone conference with Applicants' attorney would expedite prosecution of this application, the Examiner is urged to contact the Applicants' attorney at the telephone number identified below.

Respectfully submitted,

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Dated: November 22, 2005

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Substitute for form 1449A/B/PTO				<b>Complete if Known</b>	
<b>THIRD SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT</b>				Application Number	09/690,437
				Filing Date	October 18, 2000
				First Named Inventor	Michael K. SUSAI
				Art Unit	2144
				Examiner Name	Phan, Tam T.
Sheet	1	of	1	Attorney Docket Number	2006579-0454

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS					
Examiner Initials*	Cite No. <sup>1</sup>	Document Number	Publication Date MM-DD-YYYY	Name of Patentee or Applicant of Cited Document	Pages, Columns, Lines, Where Relevant Passages or Relevant Figures Appear
		Number/Kind Code <sup>2</sup> (if known)			
	A18	2002/0042839	04/11/2002	Peiffer, et al.	
	A19	2002/0052931	05/02/2002	Peiffer, et al.	
	A20	2003/0033520	02/13/2003	Peiffer, et al.	
	A21	2004/0146053	07/29/2004	Nabhan, et al.	
	A22	2005/0025150	02/03/2005	Helmy, et al.	

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS					
Examiner Initials*	Cite No. <sup>1</sup>	Foreign Patent Document	Publication Date MM-DD-YYYY	Name of Patentee or Applicant of Cited Document	Pages, Columns, Lines, Where Relevant Passages or Relevant Figures Appear
		Country Code <sup>3</sup> -Number <sup>4</sup> -Kind Code <sup>5</sup> (if known)			

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Examiner Signature		Date Considered	
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